1	CASCADED OR COMBINED, DIVERSE CONVERSIONS IN WHICH THE FREQUENCY OR PHASE OR COMBINED CONVERSION IS WITHOUT	21.08	Having feedback winding inductively coupled to inverter inductive device (e.g., tertiary winding, etc.)
	INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C.	21.09	Having output current feedback
2	.Current and phase (e.g., D.CPh1-Ph2)	21.1	Utilizing pulse-width modulation
3	Phase 1 to phase 2 to D.C.	21.11	Having particular pulse-
4	Single phase to polyphase to D.C.	21.12	width modulation circuitFor flyback-type converter
г		21.13	Having digital logic
5	With interphase transformer	21.14	Having digital logic
6	<pre>Including plural anode/single cathode device</pre>		rectifier
7	With dynamic rectifier in	21.15	Having feedback isolation
	phase 2 to D.C. stage (e.g., commutator type)		<pre>(e.g., optoisolator, transformer coupled, etc.)</pre>
8	.Current and frequency (e.g., f1-	21.16	Having feedback winding
	f2-D.C.)		inductively coupled to
9	.Combined phase and frequency		inverter inductive device
_	conversion (i.e., Ph1f1-Ph2f2)		(e.g., tertiary winding, etc.)
10	By semiconductor device	21.17	Having output current
10	converter		feedback
1 1		21.18	Utilizing pulse-width
11	By electron tube converter		modulation
12	By saturable reactor converter	22	Double-ended (i.e., push-
13	CURRENT CONVERSION	22	pull), self-oscillating type
14	.Cryogenic	23	With automatic control of the
15	.Including D.CA.CD.C. converter	23	magnitude of output voltage or current
16	Having transistorized inverter	24	
17	Bridge type	24	Double-ended (i.e., push-
18	Single-ended, self-oscillating type	25	<pre>pull), separately-driven typeWith automatic control of the</pre>
19	With automatic control of the magnitude of output voltage or		magnitude of output voltage or current
20	current	26	Utilizing pulse-width modulation
	Single-ended, separately-driven type	27	<pre>Having thyristor inverter (e.g., SCR, etc.)</pre>
21.01	With automatic control of the magnitude of output voltage or current	28	With automatic control of the magnitude of output voltage or
21.02	For resonant-type converter		current
21.03	Having particular zero-	29	Having electron-tube inverter
21.05	switching control circuit	30	Single-ended type
	(e.g., for quasi-resonant converter, etc.)	31	<pre>Double-ended type (i.e., push- pull)</pre>
21 04		32	Rotary-commutator-type inverter
21.04	For forward-type converter	33	Vibrator-type inverter
21.05	Having digital logic	34	.Including an A.CD.CA.C.
21.06	Having synchronous rectifier		converter
21.07	Having feedback isolation	35	For transfer of power via a
	(e.g., optoisolator, transformer coupled, etc.)		high voltage D.C. link (i.e., HVDC transmission system)

36	For change of phase (e.g.,	61	For rectifying
30	number of phases)	62	With voltage division by storage
37	By semiconductor rectifier and	02	type impedance (i.e., V out)
37	inverter	63	.With means to selectively
38	By electron tube rectifier and	03	provide D.C. of either
	inverter		polarity
39	.With means to introduce or	64	.With interphase transformer
	eliminate frequency components	65	.Having plural converters for
40	In inverter systems		single conversion
41	By pulse modulation technique	66	Including plural anodes and
	(e.g., PWM, PPM, etc.)		single cathode (e.g., vapor
42	Including notching		arc device)
43	By step-wave, amplitude	67	Plural rectifiers
	summation technique	68	In series (e.g., series SCR's,
44	In rectifier systems		bridge circuits, etc.)
45	Including means for reducing	69	In parallel
	ripples from the output	70	Including semiconductor
46	With ripple responsive,		device
	automatic control	71	Plural inverters
47	With low pass L or LC filter	72	Master-slave
48	For semiconductor rectifier	73	.Constant current to constant
49	.With starting arrangement		voltage or vice versa
50	.Including automatic or integral	74	.With condition responsive means
	protection means		to control the output voltage
51	For high voltage D.C.	7.5	or current
F.0	transmission systems	75	Including inductive integral sensing and control means
52	For rectifiers		(e.g., ferroresonant circuit)
53	Semiconductor type	76	Including integral sensing and
54	Thyristor	70	control means for rectifier
55	For inverters	77	With semiconductor conversion
56.01	Transistor inverter	, ,	means
56.02	Bridge type	78	Cooperating separate sensing
56.03	Having current protection	, 0	and control means
	<pre>(e.g., over current, short, etc.)</pre>	79	Including plural sensing or
56.04	Including short protection		control means
30.01	across a series-connected pair	80	With transistor as control
	of transistors (e.g., shoot-		means in the line circuit
	through protection, etc.)	81	By rectifier
56.05	Having voltage protection	82	With inductive control means
56.06	Double-ended type		in the line circuit
56.07	Having current protection	83	With electron tube or valve
56.08	Having voltage protection		as control means in the line
56.09	Single-ended type		circuit
56.1	Having current protection	84	For rectifier system
56.11	Having voltage protection	85	With thyristor control means
56.12	Transient protection (e.g.,		in the line circuit
	snubber, etc.)	86	External to rectifier (e.g.,
57	Thyristor inverter		pre or post regulation)
58	Bridge type	87	For plural phase to D.C.
59	.With voltage multiplication	0.0	rectifier
	<pre>means (i.e., V out > V in)</pre>	88	For full wave rectifier with
60	Including semiconductor means		at least 1 three electrode
			device

89	With transistor control means	125	In rectifier systems
	in the line circuit	126	Diode
90	With inductive control means	127	Transistor
	in the line circuit	128	Thyristor
91	Saturable reactor (e.g.,	129	Plural phase to D.C.
	magnetic amplifier)	130	With magnetic control means
92	In plural phase to D.C.	131	In transistor inverter systems
	system	132	Bridge type
93	With plural control	133	Double ended (i.e., push-pull)
	windings		type
94	With electron tube or valve	134	Separately driven
	control means in the line	135	In thyristor inverter systems
	circuit	136	Bridge type
95	For inverter	137	D.C. to plural phase
96	With thyristor control means	138	With commutation means
	in the line circuit	139	Double ended (i.e., push-pull)
97	With transistor control means		type
	in the line circuit	140	.Using impedance-type converter
98	For bridge-type inverter	141	.With cooling means
99	With electron tube or valve	142	.With means to connect the input
	control means in the line		to diverse power sources
	circuit	143	110/220 Volts A.C. in, constant
100	.With manual control of the		110 Volts D.C. out
	output voltage or current	144	.With conductive support mounting
101	.With auxiliary bucking or	145	Adapted for use with
	boosting EMF		alternators
102	.Using dynamoelectric machine	146	.Encased in plug housing
	a a mirror of a m		
	converter	147	.Integrated circuit
103	Plural collector type	147 148	.Integrated circuit PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2)
104	Plural collector type Having plural field windings		_
104 105	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive		PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2)
104 105 106	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive.By circuit interrupter type		PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE
104 105 106 107	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive.By circuit interrupter typeRotating	148	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C.
104 105 106 107 108	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)	148	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.CWith automatic voltage magnitude
104 105 106 107 108 109	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)	148 149	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.CWith automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control
104 105 106 107 108 109 110	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating	148 149 150 151	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.CWith automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control .By dynamoelectric machine
104 105 106 107 108 109 110	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converter	148 149 150	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.CWith automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control .By dynamoelectric machine converter
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphere	148 149 150 151 152 153	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element control	148 149 150 151 152	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systems	148 149 150 151 152 153	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying	148 149 150 151 152 153 154	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying control means	148 149 150 151 152 153 154	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary With passive phase shift
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104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying control meansWith discharge control means (e.g., grid)	148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary With passive phase shift element By passive phase shift elements
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying control meansWith discharge control means (e.g., grid)D.C. bias control	148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary With passive phase shift element By passive phase shift elements FREQUENCY CONVERSION (F1-F2)
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104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying control meansWith discharge control means (e.g., grid)D.C. bias controlParticular waveform grid	148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary With passive phase shift element By passive phase shift elements FREQUENCY CONVERSION (F1-F2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C.
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying control meansWith discharge control means (e.g., grid)D.C. bias controlParticular waveform grid excitation	148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary With passive phase shift element By passive phase shift elements FREQUENCY CONVERSION (F1-F2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. By varactor By semiconductor converter Thyristor type
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying control meansWith discharge control means (e.g., grid)D.C. bias controlPhase angle controlParticular waveform grid excitationIn inverter systems	148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary With passive phase shift element By passive phase shift elements FREQUENCY CONVERSION (F1-F2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. By varactor By semiconductor converter Thyristor type Positive and negative groups
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116	Plural collector typeHaving plural field windingsHaving auxiliary motor drive .By circuit interrupter typeRotatingRectifier (i.e., A.CD.C.)Inverter (i.e., D.CA.C.)Vibrating .Using electronic tube converterWith gap in open atmosphereWith cathode element controlIn rectifier systemsWith retarding or delaying control meansWith discharge control means (e.g., grid)D.C. bias controlPhase angle controlParticular waveform grid excitationIn inverter systemsWith discharge control means	148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	PHASE CONVERSION (PH1-PH2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. With automatic voltage magnitude or phase angle control By dynamoelectric machine converter By electron tube converter By induction-type converter Transformer type Stationary With passive phase shift element By passive phase shift elements FREQUENCY CONVERSION (F1-F2) WITHOUT INTERMEDIATE CONVERSION TO D.C. By varactor By semiconductor converter Thyristor type Positive and negative groups Including blanking or
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165	.With automatic frequency control
166	.By electron tube converter
167	With discharge control means
168	Including plural anodes and
	single cathode device (e.g.,
	vapor arc device)
169	Thyratron type
170	.By induction-type converter
171	Transformer
172	Saturable core
173	LC circuit
174	Dynamoelectric machine
175	Motor generator type
176	Including induction motor
177	.By circuit interrupter converter
178	MISCELLANEOUS

FOREIGN ART COLLECTIONS

FOR CLASS-RELATED FOREIGN DOCUMENTS CURRENT CONVERSION

.Cryogenic

..Including D.C.- A.C.- D.C.

converter

...Bridge type

FOR 100With automatic control of the

magnitude of the output

voltage or current (363/21)

FOR 101 ...Semiconductor type (363/56)